Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Public health to-day is not merely the interest of sanitarians and bacteriologists. As the field has extended, the number of groups of those interested in various phases of the work has grown, and public health workers can make their work thoroughly effective only if their training in medical subjects is supplemented by a knowledge of statistics, sociology, psychology, and education.

It is for the purpose of meeting these various needs that the public health institutes have been organized. As one-week schools they have many obvious limitations. They will, however, bring health officers, private practitioners, nurses, educators, heads of institutions, social workers, and others concerned into closer touch with the newer aspects of public health work. They will show the importance of such thorough training as is now available at the best schools of public health and stimulate attendance at these schools. They will provide a valuable opportunity for public health workers to meet leading specialists in the various fields. Thus they will make public health work in the various communities more effective and the continued progress of the public health movement more sure.

Schedule of institutes.

Place.	Date.	Director.
New Orleans	Jan. 9-13	Dr. Oscar Dowling, State board of health, New Orleans, La.
Columbia	Jan. 9-14	Dr. J. A. Hayne, State board of health, Columbia, S. C.
Dallas	Jan. 16-21	Dr. Manton M. Carrick, State board of health, Austin, Tex.
Birmingham	Jan. 16-21	W. C. Blasingame, State board of health, Montgomery, Ala.
Memphis	Jan. 23-28	Dr. J. J. Durrett, city board of health, Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	Dr. A. T. McCormack, State board of health, Louisville, Ky.
Indianapolis	Feb. 13-18	Dr. W. F. King, State board of health, Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburgh	Feb. 20-25	Dr S. R. Haythorn, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacksonville	Feb. 27-Mar. 4	Dr. George A. Dame, State board of health, Jacksonville, Fla.
Detroit	Mar. 6-11	Dr. R. M. Olin, State board of health, Lansing, Mich.
Chicago	Mar. 13-18	Dr. I. D. Rawlings, State department of health, Springfield, Ill.
Minneapolis	Mar. 20-25	Dr. A. J. Chesley, State board of health, St. Paul, Minn.
Atlanta	Mar. 27-Apr. 1	Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, State board of health, Atlanta.
Portland	Apr. 10-15	Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, State board of health, Portland, Oreg.
Kansas City	Apr. 10-15	Dr. S. J. Crumbine, State board of health, Topeka, Kans.
Spokane	Apr. 17-22	Dr. Paul A. Turner, State board of health, Seattle, Wash.
Newark	Apr. 17-22	Dr. A. Clark Hunt, State department of health, Trenton, N. J.
Albany	Apr. 24-29	Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, State department of health, Albany, N. Y.
Denver	May 1-6	Dr. R. L. Drinkwater, State board of health, Denver, Colo.
Washington		Dr. C. C. Pierce, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
Hartford		Dr. J. T. Black, State department of health, Hartford, Conn.

For further information, address the directors of the various institutes or the United States Public Health Service, No. 16 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOV. 12, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Nov. 12, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 15, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Nov. 12, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force	47, 635, 423	45, 061, 204
Number of death claims	6, 493	6, 592
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force	7.1	7.6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Nov. 12, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 15, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 12, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Nov. 12, 1921.[3]
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Nov. 12, 1921.	Previous year or years.[2]	
Akron, Ohio	229,195	26	5.9	[4] 7.8	3	[4] 3	29
Albany, N. Y	115,071	36	16.3	C 9.6	2	C 1	45
Atlanta, Ga	207,473	47	11.8	C 15.7	5	C 8	....
Baltimore, Md	750,864	176	12.2	A 14.5	21	A 31	59
Birmingham, Ala	186,133	40	11.2	A 16.5	4	A 5	....
Boston, Mass	757,634	182	12.5	A 15.2	24	A 34	65
Bridgeport, Conn	149,967	18	6.3	A 13.8	2	A 6	25
Buffalo, N. Y	519,608	114	11.4	C 11.8	16	C 21	62
Cambridge, Mass	110,444	27	12.7	A 14.1	5	A 6	89
Camden, N. J	119,672	24	10.4	....	5	....	75
Chicago, Ill	2,780,655	537	10.1	A 12.1	80	A 93	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	403,418	103	13.3	C 13.4	6	C 6	40
Cleveland, Ohio	831,138	172	10.8	C 11.0	23	C 41	62
Columbus, Ohio	245,358	59	12.5	C 9.6	8	C 7	93
Dallas, Tex	165,282	34	10.7	A 13.0	6	A 3	....
Dayton, Ohio	158,119	37	12.2	C 9.1	4	C 4	66
Denver, Colo	263,152	62	12.3	A 14.3	3	....	....
Detroit, Mich	1,070,450	208	10.1	C 9.4	32	C 46	60
Fall River, Mass	120,668	31	13.4	C 13.0	3	C 2	45
Fort Worth, Tex	111,423	23	10.8	....	3	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	141,197	35	12.9	C 11.6	6	C 9	102
Houston, Tex	144,340	36	13.0	....	2	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	325,632	90	14.4	C 10.2	6	C 10	47
Jersey City, N. J	302,788	69	11.9	C 11.3	10	C 16	69
Kansas City, Mo	336,157	89	13.8	C 11.4	9	C 9	....
Los Angeles, Calif	611,921	159	13.5	A 12.2	19	A 8	90
Louisville, Ky	236,083	73	16.1	C 13.1	7	C 5	81
Lowell, Mass	113,757	25	11.5	A 15.2	4	A 7	64
Memphis, Tenn	165,656	52	16.4	C 20.1	3	C 8	....
Milwaukee, Wis	468,386	67	7.5	A 11.3	8	A 17	39
Minneapolis, Minn	392,815	78	10.4	C 11.3	10	C 10	57
Nashville, Tenn	122,036	40	17.1	C 13.6	3	C 6	....
New Bedford, Mass	125,012	27	11.3	A 15.2	6	A 8	92
New Haven, Conn	167,007	41	12.8	C 10.5	4	C 3	48
New Orleans, La	394,657	122	16.1	A 21.9	7	A 16	....
New York, N. Y	5,751,867	1,123	10.2	C 10.3	144	C 157	57
Newark, N. J	421,885	94	11.5	C 8.2	21	C 9	93
Norfolk, Va	121,260	31	13.3	....	4	....	71
Oakland, Calif	226,472	40	9.2	A 10.4	4	A 4	51
Omaha, Nebr	197,066	32	8.5	....	7	....	81
Paterson, N. J	137,463	28	10.6	....	1	....	17
Philadelphia, Pa	1,866,212	430	12.0	[4] 14.0	48	[4] 64	58
Pittsburgh, Pa	602,452	176	15.2	C 12.5	31	C 21	110
Portland, Oreg	264,859	45	8.9	C 10.0	3	C 6	30
Providence, R. I	239,645	44	9.6	C 11.2	6	C 14	49
Richmond, Va	175,686	73	21.7	C 13.3	11	C 10	134
Rochester, N. Y	305,229	68	11.6	C 12.9	10	C 15	78
St. Louis, Mo	786,164	189	12.5	C 12.0	17	C 15	....
St. Paul, Minn	237,781	47	10.3	C 11.3	5	C 7	50
Salt Lake City, Utah	121,595	27	11.6	A 10.3	2	....	31
San Francisco, Calif	520,545	117	11.7	C 13.3	8	C 4	46
Seattle, Wash	327,227	46	7.3	A 7.5	5	A 3	42
Spokane, Wash	104,442	30	15.0	C 11.0	2	C 2	44
Springfield, Mass	135,877	19	7.3	C 13.1	2	C 4	30
Syracuse, N. Y	177,265	41	12.1	C 4.5	1	C 3	12
Toledo, Ohio	255,696	65	13.4	A 15.5	3	A 7	30
Trenton, N. J	122,760	27	11.5	A 16.8	5	A 8	76
Washington, D. C	454,026	110	12.6	A 15.8	20	A 13	117
Wilmington, Del	113,408	22	10.1	C 9.4	3	C 2	....
Worcester, Mass	184,972	29	8.2	C 11.8	1	C 4	11
Yonkers, N. Y	103,324	16	8.1	A 12.1	2	A 25	45

---

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.

[2] "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1920.

[3] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

[4] Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.